

IN THE CLAIMS

The claims have been amended as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A heater for a liquid crystal display (LCD), comprising:
 - (i) a dummy cell,
 - (ii) said dummy cell being adapted for use in the LCD,
 - (iii) said dummy cell comprising two substrates with liquid crystal therebetween;
 - (iv) a heater;
 - (v) said heater comprising a transparent conductive layer applied to one of the substrates;
 - (vi) wherein there are two conductive electrodes for the heater, one at each respective opposite side of ~~the~~ the layer and secured thereto by a conductive adhesive;
 - (vii) electrically conductive spacing means of said dummy cell for simultaneously maintaining a desired cell gap and equalizing the electric potential between said two substrates; and
 - (viii) the heater being embedded in the dummy cell.
2. (Original) A heater as defined in Claim 1, wherein the heater comprises an indium tin oxide (ITO) heater.
3. (Withdrawn - Currently Amended) A heater as defined in Claim 1, wherein said dummy cell LCD comprises two substrates with liquid crystal therebetween:
 - ~~(i) an active liquid crystal cell for optical modulation;~~
 - ~~(ii) said dummy cell is adapted for optical compensation;~~
 - ~~(iii) said dummy cell comprising two substrates with liquid crystal therebetween;~~
 - ~~(iv) said heater further comprising a transparent conductive layer applied to one of said substrates; and~~
 - ~~(v) electrically conductive spacing means of said dummy cell for simultaneously maintaining a desired cell gap and equalizing the electrical potential between said two substrates.~~

4. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 3, wherein there are two conductive electrodes for the heater, one at each respective opposite side of the layer and secured thereto by a conductive adhesive.
5. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 4, wherein the conductive adhesive comprises an anisotropic electrically conductive film.
6. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 4, wherein the conductive adhesive comprises electrically conductive glue.
7. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 4, wherein the electrodes each comprises an elongate metal electrode, and wherein the electrodes comprise substantially parallel electrodes.
8. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 7, wherein the metal electrodes each comprise a metal strip or rod.
9. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 4, wherein the electrodes each comprise a flexible printed circuit.
10. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 4, wherein the electrodes each comprise a heat seal.
11. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 4, wherein there is a protective coating for the electrodes.
12. (Withdrawn - Currently Amended) A heater as defined in Claim 4, wherein there is mechanical means to enhance electrical contact between ~~the ITO~~ an indium tin oxide (ITO) heater surface and the conductive electrodes.

13. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 4, wherein there is a protective and insulating coating for the electrodes.
14. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in according to Claim 11, wherein the coating comprises silicone.
15. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 12, wherein the mechanical means comprises means selected from the group consisting of mechanical clips and clipping devices.
16. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 4, wherein the adhesive has electronically conductive beads incorporated therein.
17. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 3, wherein the substrate of the heater comprises a transparent substrate of the dummy cell.
18. (Withdrawn - Currently Amended) A heater as defined in Claim 17, wherein the heater comprises an upper ~~(as viewed)~~ substrate of the dummy cell.
19. (Withdrawn - Currently Amended) A heater as defined in Claim 17, wherein the heater comprises a lower ~~(as viewed)~~ substrate of the dummy cell.
20. (Withdrawn - Currently Amended) A heater as defined in Claim 17, wherein the heater comprises upper and lower ~~(as viewed)~~ substrates of the dummy cell.
21. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 17, wherein transparent substrates of the dummy cell and heater are laminated by a conductive perimeter adhesive.
22. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 18, wherein transparent substrates of the dummy cell and heater are laminated by a conductive perimeter adhesive.

23. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 19, wherein transparent substrates of the dummy cell and heater are laminated by a conductive perimeter adhesive.
24. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 20, wherein transparent substrates of the dummy cell and heater are laminated by a conductive perimeter adhesive.
25. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 19, wherein the adhesive comprises an epoxy resin.
26. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 25, wherein the adhesive comprises an epoxy resin and conductive spacers.
27. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 23, wherein the epoxy resin comprises a conductive epoxy of high resistivity.
28. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claims 17, wherein the substrate of the heater comprises glass.
29. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 17, wherein the heater is in contact with the liquid crystal.
30. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 3, wherein the electrodes are connected with a source of electrical power.
31. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 3, wherein the heater comprises an indium tin oxide (ITO) heater.
32. (Previously Presented) A heater as defined in Claim 3, wherein the display comprises an active liquid crystal cell for light modulation, and a dummy cell adapted for optical compensation comprising two substrates with liquid crystal there between, wherein the transparent conductive layer of the heater is formed on one of the substrates of the dummy cell,

and wherein the dummy cell further comprises electrically conductive spacing means for simultaneously maintaining the desired cell gap and equalizing the electrical potential between the two substrates.

33. (Withdrawn) A device, wherein there is an LCD as defined in Claim 3.

34. (Withdrawn) A device as defined in Claim 30, wherein said device is mounted in a vehicle.